

THE GRAND HAVEN NEWS.

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THE GRAND HAVEN NEWS.

Published every Wednesday,
BY J. & J. W. BARNES.

TERMS:—ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR IN ADVANCE.
\$1.50 when left by the Carrier.

Office, on Washington Street,
(First door above the Post-Office.)

Grand Haven, Ottawa Co., Michigan.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Time	1sq	2sq	3sq	4sq	5sq	6sq	7sq	8sq	9sq	10sq
1 wk.	50	1 00	1 50	2 00	2 50	3 00	3 50	4 00	4 50	5 00
2 wks.	75	1 50	2 25	3 00	3 75	4 50	5 25	6 00	6 75	7 50
3 wks.	1 00	2 00	3 00	4 00	5 00	6 00	7 00	8 00	9 00	10 00
1 mo.	3 50	7 00	10 50	14 00	17 50	21 00	24 50	28 00	31 50	35 00
2 mo.	6 50	13 00	19 50	26 00	32 50	39 00	45 50	52 00	58 50	65 00
3 mo.	9 50	19 00	28 50	38 00	47 50	57 00	66 50	76 00	85 50	95 00
6 mo.	18 00	36 00	54 00	72 00	90 00	108 00	126 00	144 00	162 00	180 00
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or Fancy Printing done on short notice, and at
reasonable rates. Blanks of all kinds, printed to
order, with neatness and dispatch.

Patrons are respectfully solicited.
Letters relating to business, to receive atten-
tion, must be addressed to the Publishers.

J. & J. W. BARNES, PUBLISHERS.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

C. J. Pfaff, Sheriff of Ottawa Co.,
Grand Haven, Mich.

Elias G. Young, Clerk and Register
of Ottawa County, and Notary Public, Office
at the Court House.

H. C. Akeley, Circuit Court Com-
missioner for Ottawa Co. Office at the Court
House, Grand Haven.

George Parks, Treasurer of Ottawa
County, Grand Haven, Mich.

Frank C. Stuart, Notary Public,
Grand Haven, Michigan.

A. Van Dusen, Physician and Sur-
geon, Mill Point, Mich.

George D. Sanford, Dealer in News-
papers, Periodicals, School Books, Stationery;
also Detroit Dailies and Weeklies, Yankee
Notions, Tobacco, Cigars, Candles, Nails, &c.
First door above the News Office, Washing-
ton street.

Miner Hedges, Proprietor of the Lam-
ont Premium Mills, dealer in Merchandise,
Groceries and Provisions, Pork, Grain and
Mill Feed, Shingles, &c., &c. Lamont, Otta-
wa County, Michigan.

Frank C. Stuart, Watch and Clock
Maker, and Repairer, Washington Street, Grand
Haven, Michigan. A New and select assort-
ment of Clocks, Jewels, Yankee Notions, &c.,
just received. Prices low and terms cash.—
Patrons of the Public respectfully solicited.
Grand Haven, March 21st, 1860.—in 64 if

J. B. McNett, Physician and Surgeon.
Office, second door above News Office, Wash-
ington Street, Grand Haven, Mich.

S. Munroe, Physician and Surgeon.
Office at his residence, Washington street,
Grand Haven, Mich.

Augustus W. Taylor, Judge of
Probate, Ottawa County. Post-Office address
Ottawa Center. Court days, First and Third
Mondays of each month. Office at the Court
House, Grand Haven.

George E. Hubbard, Dealer in
Stoves, Hardware, Guns, Iron, Nails, Spikes,
Glass, Crockery and Cross-cut Saws, Butcher's
Files and Manufacturer of Tin, Copper, and
Sheet-Iron Ware. Job work done on short
notice. Corner of Washington and First sts.,
Grand Haven, Mich.

Wm. M. Ferry Jr., Manufacturer
of Stationary and Marine, high or low pres-
sure Engines, Mill Gearing, Iron and Brass
Castings, Ottawa Iron Works, Ferrysburg,
Ottawa Co., Mich. Post-Office address, Grand
Haven, Mich.

John H. Newcomb, Dealer in Dry
Goods, Groceries, Provisions, Crockery, Hard-
ware, Boots and Shoes, etc. State Street,
Mill Point, Mich.

William Wallace, Grocer and Pro-
vision Merchant. One door below the Post
Office, Washington Street.

Cutler, Warts & Stedgman, Deal-
ers in General Merchandise, Pork, Flour, Salt,
Grain, Lumber, Shingles and Lath. Water St.,
Grand Haven, Mich.

Griffin & Co., Dealers in Drugs, Med-
icines, Groceries, Provisions, Perfumery, Paints,
Oils, Glass and Fancy Goods. At the old
store, corner of Washington and First Street,
Grand Haven, Mich.

J. T. Davis, Merchant Tailor, Dealer
in Gent's Furnishing Goods, Broadcloth, Cas-
simeres, Vestings, &c. Shop, Washington St.
2d door below the Drug Store.

Ferry & Son, Manufacturers and
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Lumber, Shin-
gles, Lath, Pickets, Timber &c. Business Of-
fices, Water Street, Grand Haven, Mich., and
235, Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.

J. F. Chubb, Manufacturer of and
Dealer in Flower Cultivators, Threshing Ma-
chines, Reapers, Mowers, Hay Presses and all
kinds of Farming Tools and Machines. Ag-
ricultural Warehouse, Canal Street, Grand
Rapids, Mich.

500 BARRELS of Grand Rapids and Mil-
waukee Flour, for sale in quantities to
suit purchasers. C. W. & S.

A VOICE OF MUSIC.

I've heard music in the cities,
In the valleys and the woods,
And amidst the hoary mountains
Heard the chime of roaring floods;
But, dear lady, ah! believe me,
Naught to me is more divine
Than to listen to the sweet sounds
Of that silvery voice of thine.

Oh! I've listened to the trumpet,
Listened to the mellow horn—
Heard the wondrous touches
Of the hand of genius born;
But, dear lady, ah! believe me,
Never did the skill of man
So enchant me as thy singing
Since our friendship we began.

Nightingales and birds that mock thee,
Larks and thrushes—every kind
Of the feathered tribe of songsters—
Have, indeed oft charmed my mind;
But, dear lady, ah! believe me,
Though their warbling they combine,
I can never more compare it
To that darling voice of thine.

ABOLITIONISTS IN CONGRESS.

There never was a time, since the for-
mation of this Government, that we have
required more skillful statesmen or truer
pilots to guard the Ship of State through
the shoals and rocks that lay on either
side of her course. And yet we find men
who in part have control of the destiny
of this nation that have thrown the chart
aside, and are determined to run us on a
rock that will dash us to atoms, if they
can not accomplish their object. Men
who are willing to hazard our existence
as a nation. A nation that never had
a parallel in prosperity and growth under
any other form of government since the
commencement of time. Men who
are willing to jeopardize the liberties of
twenty-eight millions of whites for the
sake of liberating four millions of blacks.
Not so much through sympathy for the
slaves as it is a feeling of envy and hatred
toward those who hold them. Or, in other
words, it is a dissatisfied spirit that
forces them to interfere with the affairs of
others, no matter what the consequences.
What provision could they make for four
millions of destitute beings who have
never been compelled to provide for them-
selves? They would be as helpless as a
mariner on land, when left to their own
resources for obtaining a living. Not only
do they lack experience in providing
for themselves, but they would have the
prejudices that exist against them in the
Northern States, on account of their color,
to contend with, which would exclude
them from any profitable employment,
and it is probable that they would be de-
nied the privilege of coming among us.

I heard a prominent Republican,
a member of our Legislature, say that if
the slaves were liberated he would consid-
er it a duty he owed his constituents and
the State to have a law passed excluding
them from the privilege of becoming res-
idents of the State.

Therefore I say it is not their sympathy
on account of the condition of the slaves
that has led them to take the course they
have. A course that, if carried out suc-
cessfully by them, would be as sure to
destroy this government as we are certain
that the Southern States have rebelled
against the government. The constitu-
tion of the United States is the founda-
tion of our government, and when that is
violated it impairs the strength of the
Government, and these men are doing ev-
erything in their power to destroy the
constitution, by trying to pass laws in vi-
olation of it. They know they can not at-
tain their aim without destroying it. For
the constitution was framed by a slave-
holding people, and they made provision
in the instrument itself that would protect
slavery in any of the States as long as
the people chose to hold them in bondage.
When South Carolina declared her inten-
tion of leaving the Union, the Union men
in Congress became satisfied that we
would have a rebellion extending through-
out, if not all, the Southern States—un-
less we could satisfy them that slavery
would be protected by the incoming ad-
ministration, to the extent it had been by
parties that were not sectional parties.
They drafted resolutions to be submit-
ted to the people; resolutions that were
in accordance with the constitution, and if
approved by the people were to be en-
grafted into the constitution—thus re-

moving it from the power of any party
to interfere with it.

But these propositions were not submit-
ted. They were opposed by the aboli-
tionists in Congress, whose names will be
remembered by the present generation,
and who will be cursed by generations
yet to come. There was nothing to be
submitted to the people; they had got the
control of the government, as they thought,
and they were determined to extinguish
slavery in the United States, or destroy
the Union. They were deaf to the en-
treaties of the members of Congress from
the Southern States, who wished them to
do something to quiet the feelings of their
constituents; deaf to the voice of the peo-
ple of the North. Petition after petition
was sent to them to submit Crittenden's
or Douglas' resolutions to the people, and
instead of paying any proper attention to
these petitions, they ridiculed those who
sent them. They said that those who
signed them were weak in the back, and
shaky in the knees, and more frightened
than hurt—the South dare not rebel—and
as State after State left they told us the
tale of the man who told Noah, when he
was refused admittance into the ark, with
the water up to his neck, and rain pour-
ing in torrents on his head, he said "go
on with your ark, I guess it won't be
much of a shower." They said all that
would be necessary for us to do would be
to arm a few thousand men and send
them down South where the rebels would
see them and they would slink away to
their plantations and sue for pardon. The
time soon passed for a peaceable settle-
ment. And as the cry went throughout
the North to arm for the defense of the
constitution and the Union, these men
echoed the cry. To be sure the cry for the
constitution was echoed in a very low key,
but their cry for the Union was loud
enough to make up for any deficiency in
the first.

There was a noble response to the call
to arms, and those that were stigmatized
as being weak in the back, and shaky in
the knees, were among the first to prepare
for the defense of the constitution and
Union—not being blinded by hatred en-
gendered by sectional prejudices and pos-
sessing souls large enough to feel an inter-
est in the whole Union, they could ap-
preciate the unnumbered blessings that
we as a nation have derived from this gov-
ernment. When there was a sufficient
force raised in the opinion of these aboli-
tionists to subdue the rebels, then it was
they showed what their intentions were
by demanding of the President the viola-
tion of his oath to support the constitu-
tion, by declaring freedom to all the
slaves, and arming them to fight their
masters.

Now, this would be a dangerous power
for the President to use, even if he pos-
sessed it, under the constitution. For if
he has the power to liberate the slaves by
proclaiming them free, he has the power
to establish slavery throughout the United
States, and it could be done as easy as
he could liberate the slaves in violation of
the constitution. For these same men
that were stigmatized as being weak in
the back and shaky in the knees would as
soon think of destroying the substance
that they have left at home for the sub-
sistence of their families, as to destroy
the property of the Union at the South.

We thank God that neither the en-
treaties nor threats of these men could
induce the President to act in violation of
his oath, and that he has shown a deter-
mination to carry out the intent and mean-
ing of the constitution in his adminis-
tration of the government. We will give
you an extract from a speech delivered in
Congress, Dec. 12, 1861, by Mr. Conway.
In reading it you will see that the rebels
and traitors of the North are not all in
State Prisons yet: [Cot.]

"Even if the present war should cease,
a new one would immediately begin.
Moral forces would take the place of phys-
ical ones, and the anti-slavery editor and
lecturer would appear instead of the dra-
gon and musketeer. The center of aboli-
tionism would be in time transferred
from Boston to Richmond, and we should
see a Virginia 'liberator' in the person of
some new Garrison, come forth to break
the remaining 'covenant with death' and
'league with hell.'
"The question may be fairly regarded,

however, as in one sense a question of union.
Estrangement and war will always
exist while slavery survives. The extinc-
tion of this evil is the only final end of
disunion. The question, therefore, is,
whether our Union shall be a real or a
pretended one; whether freedom shall be
its law and peace its fruit, or slavery its
law and war its baneful offspring. A sys-
tem based on slavery is essentially one of
disunion. The war must, therefore, strike
for freedom, or its professions about Union
are delusive, and its end will be naught
but evil.

"Eight hundred thousand strong men
in the prime of life, sober and industrious,
are abstracted from the laboring popula-
tion of the country to consume and be a
tax upon those who remain to work.—
The report of the Secretary of the Treas-
ury tells a fearful tale. Nearly \$2,000,-
000 per day will hardly more than suffice
to cover existing expenditures; and in one
year and a half our national debt, if the
war continues, will amount to the sum of
\$900,000,000.

This is the immense sacrifice we are
making for freedom and Union; and yet,
is it all to be squandered on a subterfuge
and a cheat! For one, I shall not vote
another dollar or man for the war, un-
til it assumes a different standing, and
tends directly to an anti-slavery result.—
Millions for freedom, but not one cent for
slavery.

"Sad, indeed, will it be if those who,
in this auspicious hour, are invested with
the responsibility of command, shall con-
tinue to lack wisdom to comprehend or
virtue to perform their duty. This is the
great opportunity which God has vouch-
safed to us for our deliverance from that
great curse which darkens our past.—
Let us not prove ourselves unequal to the
destiny which it tenders. Oh! let us not
attempt to rebuild our empire on founda-
tions of sand; let us rear it on a base of
eternal granite. Let the order of justice
—the harmony of God's benignant laws
prevail. And no internal commotions
or outward assaults will afterward beset
it, against which it may not rise triumphant
and enduring.

"Then vampire slavery, own that thou art dead!

"Yield to us
The wealth thy spectral fingers cannot hold;
Bless us, and so depart to lie in state,
Embalmed thy lifeless body, and thy shade
So clamorous now for bloody holocausts,
Hallowed to peace by pious festivals."

"Thus may the great Republic, so long
perverted and paralyzed by slavery, stand
forth, in the words of the Irish orator,
'redeemed, regenerated, and disenthralled
by the genius of universal emancipation.'"

PRODUCTIVENESS OF CALIFORNIA.

California is a wonderfully productive
State. Cattle have got to be so nume-
rous as to be almost worthless, and every
kind of fruit and farm produce is abund-
ant and cheap. During the autumn fall
grown fat cattle have been sold at \$3 to
\$5 per cwt.; horses from \$10 to \$50;
hogs at all prices; sheep from 75 cents to
\$1.50. Contracts for good fat beef, with
the necks and legs cut off, have been made
for the army at \$1.50 per hundred
pounds; and still, such are the facilities for
raising stock in that climate, money can
be made at the above prices. Good, clean
barley, in 100 lb. sacks, is selling at \$15
per ton. Wheat at \$30 to \$35 per ton.
Excellent grapes at \$20 to \$30 per ton.
Potatoes this year are unusually high,
there having been but a short supply
planted. They sell at 25 cents per pound
—twice as high as grapes.

A COURT OF ERRORS.—One of the old
fashioned attorneys in Indiana insisted on
arguing a case before Judge B., after it
had been decided. The Judge repeatedly
told him that he would listen to no
further argument on the case. "But, may
it please your honor," says the advocate,
"your honor will certainly hear an argu-
ment if your honor has decided wrong."
"No," said the Judge, "if you wish to
argue the case any longer, you must take
it to the court of errors." "May it please
your honor, I don't see where in the devil
I'd go to, for if this ain't a court of er-
rors, I don't know where to find one."

HEATHEN AT HOME.—On Friday last
a witness at the Police Court, at Albany,
refused to take oath upon the Bible, al-
leging as a reason that he had never read
the book, and did not know its contents.
Who'll organize a missionary society to
preach the gospel to our home heathen?

SOME TURKEYS.—It is estimated, by
the packages received by Adams Express
and through other sources, that at least
five thousand roasted turkeys, with elec-
trical, were sent to the soldiers of the Po-
tomas during the holidays.

TWO patriotic young ladies in
Warren, Conn., carried forty bushels of
potatoes into the cellar and earned one
dollar, which they gave to buy stockings
for the soldiers.

A learned young lady defines a
thimble as a diminutive, argenteous, trun-
cated cone, convex on its summit, and
semi-perforated with symmetrical inden-
tations.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Literature for war times.—Reviews
and Magazines.

"Don't want you any longer," said
an employer to a very tall clerk.

The kiss with which a girl seeks to
catch her beau, is a fishing-smack.

Should trowers procured on credit
be considered "breaches of trust?"

Harmless mirth is the best cordial
against the consumption of the spirits.

There is no friend to man so true,
so kind, so real, and so good as woman.

I have "struck the lyre," as the
clap said when he knocked down a slan-
derer.

The girls say that the times are so
hard that the young men cannot pay their
addresses.

If you discharge a jest at a friend,
or a gun at a woodcock, be sure that it
isn't out of season.

"I shall be indebted to you for life,"
as the man said to his creditors when he
ran away to Australia.

"What a blessing children are," as
the parish clerk said when he took the
fee for christening them.

"Hog or dog!—that's the ques-
tion," as the fellow said when he sat down
to a dish of fried sausages.

"I really can't express my thanks,"
as the boy said to the school-master when
he gave him a thrashing.

"A soft answer turneth away
wrath," as the man said when he hurled
a squash at his enemy's head.

To make a girl love you, coax her
to love somebody else. If there be any-
thing that woman relishes, it is to be con-
trary.

A rigidly pious old lady down East
says, "this civil war is a judgement upon
the nation for permitting women to wear
hoops."

Dobby says he cannot patronize
cheap eating-houses till they give up the
habit of using their table cloths for mat-
trasses.

Nothing, perhaps, strikes the ear
more pleasantly than a pretty woman's
charming voice—except, perhaps, her
charming hand.

The smiles of home are exceed-
ingly pleasant, but there are many people
who have good homes, who prefer "smil-
ing" with a friend outside.

Mr. Harris was never more sober in
his whole life, but when his friend Jones
asked him to take a chair, he said he
would "wait till one came round."

An editor out West says, "If we
have offended any man in the short but
brilliant course of our career, let him send
us a new hat and say nothing about it."

A contemporary out West is about
to enlarge his printing office, in order
to afford accommodation to the lovers
who throng his premises. Not a bad
idea.

A friend of ours was congratulat-
ing himself upon having recently taken a
very pleasant trip. Upon inquiry, we
found that he had tripped and fell into a
young lady's lap.

"A man who'll maliciously set fire
to a barn," said Mr. Slow, "and burn up
twenty cows, ought to be kicked to death
by a jackass, and I'd like to do it." Slow
is very severe sometimes.

An expedition made of getting up
a row is to carry a long ladder on your
shoulders in a crowded thoroughfare, and
every few minutes turn round to see if
any one is making faces at you.

A boy at school out West, when
called on to recite his lesson in history,
was asked, "What is the German diet
composed of?" The boy replied, "sour-
kroust, schnapps, lager beer and six com-
croues." The boy was prompted in-
stantly.

"Where was the man stabbed?"
asked an excited lawyer of a physician.
"The man was stabbed about an inch and
a half to the left of the medium line, and
about an inch above the umbilicus," was
the reply. "Oh, yes, I understand now;
but I thought it was near the town hall."

A waggish apprentice one day af-
ter dinner, deliberately stepped up to his
master and asked him what he valued his
services at per day. "Why, about six
cents," said his master. Then putting
his hands into his pocket, and drawing
out some coppers, he said, "Here's three
cents—I'm off on a bender!"

A witty gentleman of Buffalo,
speaking of a friend who was prostrated
by illness, remarked that "he could hardly
recover, since his constitution was all
gone." "If his constitution is all gone,"
said a bystander, "I do not see how he
lives at all." "Oh," responded the wag,
"he lives on the by-laws."

Years of Scarcity and Abundance.

The uncertainty of the weather and of
the crops is an old subject, but it is one
about which no agriculturist can feel in-
different. Changeable as the seasons are,
there is yet reason to believe that, amid
much apparent uncertainty, law and order
do still prevail. At least, this much may
be held, that in the long run, sunshine
will succeed scarcity. There may be a
year or two of poor crops. We cannot
tell how large a period the cycle may em-
brace, but we may be confident that a
cycle there will be.

The French are more given to observ-
ing and theorizing on these subjects, than
we busy Yankees are. Some time ago,
M. Bequerel read a paper before the
Academy of Sciences, in Paris, on the cul-
ture of wheat in France, in which he pre-
sented some statistics worth looking at.
His facts show that "there is a periodic-
ity in the recurrence of good and bad
harvests; that five or six years of abun-
dant and five or six years of scarcity fol-
low each other pretty regularly." He
quotes from Count Hugo the following
table, extending 83 years:

From the year 1816 to 1821 was a

period of scarcity.

From the year 1822 to 1827 was a

period of abundance.

From the year 1828 to 1832 was a pe-
riod of scarcity.

From the year 1833 to 1837 was a pe-
riod of abundance.

From the year 1838 to 1842 was a
mixed period.

From the year 1843 to 1847 was a pe-
riod of scarcity.

From the year 1848 to 1852 was a pe-
riod of abundance.

Now, let these facts be taken for what
they are worth. They do seem to indi-
cate a certain order and regularity amid
apparent disorder. Perhaps, if we should
make careful observations, we should find
a similar law prevailing here. The cycle
may extend three years, or five, or some
other period, but undoubtedly there is
some regular balancing of the seasons.

An ingenious Scotch writer thinks he
has found a natural cause to explain this
law. He refers to Schwabe, a German
astronomer, who avers that the spots on
the sun maintain a certain periodicity
of five or six years; then, to Gautier, a
Swiss savant, who affirms that this period-
icity tallies with that of the grain crops.
And he reasons that, as the light and
heat of the sun are essential to the suc-
cessful growth of vegetation, it is not un-
scientific to suppose that the diminution
of them should diminish the crops, and
their increase augment them.

We are not prepared, as yet, to give
much weight to this theory; but it will
do no harm if farmers remember it as a
matter for observation.—American Agri-
culturist.

ICE FOR USE AND ICE FOR SALE.

The ice crop is every year becoming more
important—no longer regarded as an ar-
ticle of luxury and an accompaniment of
sumptuous living, but a necessity of life
and trade. To our milkmen and butch-
ers, in public and many private houses,
especially in hospitals and sick rooms, it
is daily bread. Our navy consumes im-
mense quantities of ice also, and just so
far as our commerce is re-established in
the South, will the demand increase, while
we at the North are annually increasing
the home consumption of the article, in a
ratio which often more than realizes the
expectations of those upon whom the pub-
lic depend for a supply. Should a gen-
eral opening of trade with the South not
occur until late in the Spring or Summer,
the demand for ice at large prices will be
very great, and the price at points on the
coast favorable for shipping will be great-
ly increased, unless a large supply is stored
this Winter to meet this very emer-
gency.

Ice, to keep well, must be stored on
dry ground, and protected from the sun,
from rain, and from a circulation of air.
The smaller the mass of ice the more
thoroughly must these conditions be met.
A house twelve feet square, double board-
ed, with a space of ten or twelve inches
filled with sawdust between the boards,
well roofed, and shaded from the mid-day
sun, and situated on dry ground, and well
drained, will keep ice well enough for a
family, though the waste will be consid-
erable. When ice is packed very closely
and in very large quantities, a thatching
of straw and hemlock boughs will be rel-
atively quite as effective. The use of
boards or rails to keep this protection in
place, will be found advantageous, and it
should be so disposed that rain will be
completely shed; and all water, whether
from rain, thawing of the ice, or other
sources, must be carried away in surface
drains around the outside.—American
Agriculturist.

NAUGHTY GIRLS.—Some naughty young
ladies in Mount Holyoke (Mass.) Semi-
nary are in disgrace for attempting a bur-
lesque programme of literary exercises in-
tended to ridicule the sodate lady teach-
ers. The neighboring village is much ex-
cited at the discovery, as the misses usu-
ally behave very prettily.